

SIN

Bad humours gather to a bile, or as divers kennels flow to one *sin*, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*
Gather more filth than any *sin* in town. *Granville.*
Returning home at night, you'll find the *sin*.
Strike your offended sense with double *sin*. *Swift.*

2. Any place where corruption is gathered.
What *sin* of monsters, wretches of lost minds,
Mad after change, and desperate in their states,
Wearied and galled with their necessities,
Durst have thought it? *Dan. Johnson's Catiline.*
Our soul, whose country's heav'n and God her father,
Into this world, corruption's *sin*, is sent;
Yet so much in her travail the doth gather,
That the returns home wiser than she went. *Donne.*

SINLESS, *adj.* [from *sin*.] Exempt from sin.
Led on, yet *sinless*, with desire to know,
What nearer might concern him, how this world
Of heav'n, and earth conspicuous, first began. *Milton.*

At that tasted fruit,
The sun, as from Thyestean banquet, turn'd
His course; else how had the world
Inhabited, though *sinless*, more than now
Avoided pinching cold, and scorching heat? *Milton.*

Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd,
Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou
Sat'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace. *Milton.*

No thoughts like mine his *sinless* soul profane,
Observant of the right. *Dryden's Ovid.*
Did God, indeed, instil on a *sinless* and unerring observance
Of all this multiplicity of duties; had the Christian dispensation
Provided no remedy for our lapses, we might cry out with
Balaam, Alas! who should live, if God did this? *Rogers.*

SINLESSNESS, *n. f.* [from *sinless*.] Exemption from sin.
We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to those,
The *sinlessness* of whose condition will keep them from
turning his vouchsafements into any thing but occasions of joy
and gratitude. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

SINNER, *n. f.* [from *sin*.]
1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously
good.
Let the boldest *sinner* take this one consideration along with
him, when he is going to sin, that whether the sin he is about
to act ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as soon as it is
acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his salvation upon the
venture, and makes it ten to one odds against him. *South.*

2. An offender; a criminal.
Here's that which is too weak to be a *sinner*, honest water,
which ne'er left man's th' mire. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
Over the guilty then the fury shakes
The sounding whip, and brandishes her snakes,
And the pale *sinner* with her sisters takes. *Dryden's Æn.*

Thither, where *sinners* may have rest, I go,
Where flames refin'd in breasts seraphick glow.
Whether the charmer *sinner* it or faint it,
If folly grows romantic, I must paint it. *Pope.*

SINOFFERING, *n. f.* [from *sin* and *offering*.] An expiation or sacrifice for sin.
The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp:
it is a *sinoffering*. *Ex. xxix. 14.*

SINOFFER, or *Sinoffler*, *n. f.* A species of earth; ruddle. *Ans.*
To *SINUATE*, *v. a.* [from *sinus*, Latin.] To bend in and out.
Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin,
and more *sinuated*. *Woodward on English.*

SINUATION, *n. f.* [from *sinuate*.] A bending in and out.
The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger
than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and
fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SINUOUS, *adj.* [from *sinuous*, French, from *sinus*, Latin.] Bending in and out.
Try with what disadvantage the voice will be carried in an
horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line
retorted; or in some pipe that were *sinuous*. *Bacon.*

These, as a line, their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
In the dissections of horses, in the concave or *sinuous* part of
the liver, whereat the gall is usually seated in quadruped, I
discover an hollow, long, and membranous substance.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

SINUS, *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land.
Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have sunk all into the sea:
whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that
some arms of the sea, or *sinus*, might have had such an original.
Barnet's Theory of the Earth.

2. Any fold or opening.
To *SIP*, *v. a.* [from *sip*, Saxon; *sippen*, Dutch.]
1. To drink by small draughts; to take at one apportion
of the cup to the mouth no more than the mouth will contain.
Sort yielding minds to water glide away,
And *sip* with nymphs their elemental tea. *Pope.*

2. To drink in small quantities.
Find out the peaceful hermitage;
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of ev'ry star that heav'n doth shew,
And every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton.*

3. To drink out of.
The winged nation o'er the forest flies:
Then stooping on the meads and leafy bow'rs,
They skim the floods and *sip* the purple flow'rs. *Dryden.*
To *SIP*, *v. n.* To drink a small quantity.
She rais'd it to her mouth with sober grace;
Then *sipping*, offer'd to the next. *Dryden's Æn.*

SIP, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the
mouth will hold.
Her face o' fire
With labour, and the thing she took to quench it
She would to each one *sip*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

One *sip* of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*
SIPHON, *n. f.* [from *siphō*, Lat. *siphon*, Fr.] A pipe through
which liquors are conveyed.
Beneath th' incessant weeping of these drains
I see the rocky *siphon* stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
Of stiff compacted clay. *Thomson's Autumn.*

SIPPER, *n. f.* [from *sip*.] One that sips.
SIPPET, *n. f.* [from *sip*.] A small sop.
SIP, *n. f.* [from *sip*, Fr. *saigner*, Ital. *senor*, Spanish; *senior*, Latin.]
1. The word of respect in compellation.
Speak on, *sip*.
I dare your worst objections; if I blush,
It is to see a nobleman want manners. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*
But, *sip*, be sudden in the execution;
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

SIR, *n.*
This man is better than the man he slew. *Shakespeare.*
At a banquet the ambassador desired the wife men to deliver
every one of them some sentence or parable, that he might re-
port to his king, which they did: only one was silent, which
the ambassador perceiving, said to him, *sir*, let it not displese
you; why do not you say somewhat that I may report? He
answered, report to your lord, that there are that can hold their
peace. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently
so much held essential, that the Jews in their addresses express'd
it in Hebrew characters.
Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the
active part. *Bacon's Works with Spain.*

3. It is sometimes used for man.
The court forsakes him, and *sir* Balaam hangs. *Pope.*
I have adventur'd
To try your taking of a false report, which hath
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment,
In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings
knighted in a fit of good humour.
He lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to touch a
sir-loin which was served up. *Addison.*
And the strong table groans
Beneath the smoaking *sir-loin*, stretch'd immense
From side to side. *Thomson's Autumn.*
It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a spit which is strong
enough to turn a *sir-loin* of beef, should not be able to turn a
lark. *Swift.*

SIRE, *n. f.* [from *sire*, French; *senior*, Latin.]
1. A father, in poetry.
He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
And raise his issue like a loving *sire*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* the base. *Shakespeare.*
A virgin is his mother, but his *sire*.
The pow'r of the Most High. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
And now I leave the true and just supports
Of legal princes and of honest courts,
Whole *sires*, great partners in my father's care;
Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd. *Prior.*

Whether his hoary *sire* he sires,
While thousand grateful thoughts arise,
Or meets his spouse's kinder eye. *Pope's Chorus to Brutus.*
2. It is used in common speech of beasts: as, the horse had a
good *sire*, but a bad dam.
3. It is used in composition: as, grand-*sire*, great-grand-*sire*.
SIREN, *n. f.* [Latin.] A goddess who enticed men by singings
and deceived them; any mischievous enticer.
Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears;
Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a-bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakespeare.*

SIRIASIS, *n. f.* [from *siriasis*.] An inflammation of the brain
and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Diels.*
SIRIUS, *n. f.* [Latin.] The dogstar.

SIN

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SIRIACO, *n. f.* [Italian; *sirus ventus*, Latin.] The south-east
or Syrian wind.
Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
Siraces and Libeccio. *Milton.*

SIRIAC, *n. f.* [from *sir*, *ba*! Minshew.] A compellation of re-
proach and insult.
Go, *sirrah*, to my cell;
Take with you your companions: as you look
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
There's no room for faith, troth, or honesty in
this bosome of thine. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
It runs in the blood of your whole race, *sirrah*, to hate
our family. *L'Estrange.*

Guests how the goddess greets her son,
Come hither, *sirrah*; no begone. *Prior.*
SIRAP, *n. f.* [Arabic] The juice of vegetables boiled
with sugar.
Shall I, whose ears her mournful words did seize,
Her words in *sirap* laid of sweetest breath, *Sidney.*

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy *siraps* of the world
Shall ever med'cline thee to that sweet sleep,
Which thou owed'st yesterday. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
And first, behold this cordial jalap here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,
With spirits of balsam, and fragrant *siraps* mixt. *Milton.*

Those express'd juices contain the true essential salt of
the plant; for if they be boiled into the confidence of a *si-
rap*, and set in a cool place, the essential salt of the plant
will shoot upon the sides of the vessels. *Arbutnot.*
SIRUP, *adj.* [from *sirap*.] Sweet, like sirup; bedewed with
sweets.
Yet when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the *sirap* leaves:
And tell the bees that their's is gall. *Drayton's Q. of Cynthia.*

SIRUPY, *adj.* [from *sirap*.] Resembling sirup.
Apples are of a *sirupy* tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*
SISE, *n. f.* [contracted from *sister*.]
You said, if I returned next *sise* in lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace. *Donne.*

SISKIN, *n. f.* A bird; a green finch.
SISTER, *n. f.* [from *sister*, Saxons; *zyfter*, Dutch.]
1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother.
Her *sister* began to scold. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
I have said to corruption, thou art my father: to the worm,
thou art my mother and my *sister*. *Job. xvii. 14.*

2. One of the same faith; a christian. One of the same nature,
human being.
If a brother or *sister* be naked, and destitute of food, and
you say unto them, depart in peace, be you warmed and fil'd:
notwithstanding you give them not those things which
are needful to the body, what doth it profit? *James ii. 15.*

3. A woman of the same kind.
He chid the *sisters*,
And bade them speak to him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
4. One of the same kind; one of the same office.
The women, who would rather wrest the laws,
Than let a *sister* plaintiff lose the cause,
As judges on the bench more gracious are,
And more intent to brothers of the bar,
Cry'd one and all, the suppliant should have right:
And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

There grew two olives, clost of the grove,
With roots entwint'd, and branches interwove:
Alike their leaves, but not alike their smil'd
With *sister*-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. *Pope.*

SISTER in law, *n. f.* A husband or wife's sister.
Thy *sister* in law is gone back unto her people: return thou
after thy *sister* in law. *Ruth i. 15.*

SISTERHOOD, *n. f.* [from *sister*.]
1. The office or duty of a sister.
She abhor'd
Her proper blood, and let to do the part
Of *sisterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. A set of sisters.
3. A number of women of the same order.
I speak,
Wishing a more strict restraint
Upon the *sisterhood*, the votarists of Saint Clare. *Shakespeare.*

A woman who flourishes in her innocence, amidst that
spite and rancour which prevails among her exasperated *sister-
hood*, appears more amiable. *Addison's Freeholder.*
SISTERLY, *adj.* [from *sister*.] Like a sister; becoming a
sister.
After much debatement,
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,
And I did yield to him. *Shakespeare.*

To *SIT*, *v. a.* preterite, *sat*. [from *sitta*, Gothic; *yssean*, Sax.
sittan, Dutch.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks.
There were stays on each side of the *sitting* place. *1 Chron.*
He *sat* for alms at the beautiful gate. *Acts iii. 10.*
Their wives do *sit* beside them carding wool. *Mary's Virgil.*
Aloft in awful state,
The godlike hero *sat*. *Dryden.*
On his imperial throne.

2. To perch.
All new fashions be pleasant to me,
I will have them whether I thrive or these,
Now I am a frisker, all men on me look,
What should I do but *sit* cock on the hoop?
What do I care if all the world me fail,
I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Boyd.*
I will be in a state of rest, or idleness.
3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness.
Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? *Num.*
Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly. *Milton.*

4. To be in any local position.
I should be still
Plucking the grafts to know where *sits* the wind:
Peering in maps for ports. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
Thole
Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge. *Milton.*
The ships are ready, and the wind *sits* fair. *A. Phillips.*

5. To rest as a weight or burthen.
Your brother's death *sits* at your heart. *Shakespeare's*
When God lets loose upon us a sickness, if we fear to die,
then the calamity *sits* heavy on us.
To toss and fling, and to be restless, only galls our fores,
and makes the burden that is upon us *sit* more uneasily. *Tillotson.*
Fear, the last of ills, remain'd behind,
And horror, heavy *sat* on every mind. *Dryden.*
Our whole endeavour are intent to get rid of the present
evil, as the first necessary condition to our happiness. No-
thing, as we passionately think, can equal the uneasiness that
sits so heavy upon us. *Locke.*

6. To settle; to abide.
That this new comer shame,
There *sat* not and reproach us. *Milton.*
When Thetis bluish'd, in purple not her own,
And from her face the breathing winds were blown;
A sudden silence *sate* upon the sea,
And sweeping oars, with struggling, urg'd their way. *Dryd.*
He to the void advanc'd his pace,
Pale horror *sat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

7. To brood; to incubate.
As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, so
he that getteth riches not by right, shall leave them in the
midst of his days. *Jer. xvii. 11.*
The egg laid and fever'd from the body of the hen, hath
no more nourishment from the hen; but only a quickening
heat when the *sitteth*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
She mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *sits* upon it in
the same manner. *Addison.*

8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness,
decorum or indecorum.
This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think. *Shakespeare.*
Heav'n knows,
By what by-paths, and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well,
How troublesome it *sate* upon my head;
To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shakespeare.*
Your preferring that to all other considerations does, in the
eyes of all men, *sit* well upon you. *Locke.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted.
One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he
finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make
every face that *sits* to him handsome. *Garth.*

10. To be in any situation or condition.
As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he *sits* at
a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well,
if he *sits* at great usury. *Bacon.*
Suppose all the church-lands were thrown up to the laity;
would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now? *Swift.*

11. To be fixed, as an assembly;
12. To be placed at the table.
Whether is greater he that *sitteth* at meat, or he that serv-
eth? *Luke xxii. 27.*

13. To exercise authority.
The judgment shall *sit*, and take away his dominion. *Dan.*
Asses are ye that *sit* in judgment. *Judges v. 10.*
Down to the golden Cherfoneuse, or where
The Persian in Echatan *sate*. *Milton.*
One council *sits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes,
and a third for the distributions of justice. *Addison.*
Alert, ye fair ones, who in judgment *sit*,
Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*

14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member.
I three hundred and twenty men *sat* in council daily. *1 Mac.*
15. To *sit down*. *Daven* is little more than emphatical.
Go and *sit* down to meat. *Luke xvii. 7.*
24 E. When

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